FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ATA COMMENTS ON STRENGTHENING OF 'CAPITALISM' IN PRC

LD271438 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

["The Alliances with Imperialism and the Exploitation of the Peoples--China's Line To Become a Superpower; Turning Over the Pages of the Work of Comrade Enver Hoxha 'Imperialism and the Revolution'"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 27 Feb, ATA--From the profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of all the line and internal and foreign policy of the Chinese revisionist leadership, from its anti-Marxist, antirevolutionary stands toward all the fundamental problems of the present-day situation of the world development, in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution", Comrade Enver Hoxha arrives, besides others, also to another very important conclusion that "with the policy China is pursuing, it is becoming even more obvious that it is trying to strengthen the positions of capitalism at home and to establish its hegemony in the world, to become a great imperialist power", that "we are now witnessing the efforts of another big state--today's China--to become a superpower".

First of all, the present efforts of the Chinese leadership have been concentrated in the ensuring of the foreign credits, loans, technique and technology in order to exploit the great riches of China and to increase its economic and military potential. The Chinese leadership chose U.S., Japanese, West German imperialisms and their allies as the source to ensure these credits and aid.

The close Sino-U.S. alliance which became ever more evident of late, after the de jure establishment of the diplomatic relations, is not a new alliance. On the contrary, it is the materialisation and revival of the old Sino-U.S. roots and links, a realisation of the desires, requests and attempts of Mao Zedong and the other Chinese leaders, who even before 1949, openly addressed to U.S. imperialism to contribute to "the construction of new China". "America is not only the most suitable country to economically assist China in its development, but also the only country which can really take part in this problem." This is how Mao Zedong addressed to the White House chieftains in 1949, instructing that "no conflict, no kind of enmity and unreasonable action should exist" between them. After sealing this policy which has long since been pursued by Mao Zedong and [his] ilk, the February 5 commentary of the Chinese official news agency XINHUA on the conclusions of Deng Xiaoping's visit to the USA, completely ignored the alleged anti-imperialist policy of China during the past 30 years, stressing that "the aritificial division of the past 30 years was so dangerous that when the conditions were normalized, the friendly feelings burst out like a volcano...the new process has just begun".

This policy of the Chinese leadership is to the liking of U.S. imperialism and the whole world reaction. Above all, they are interested that the so-called "socialist" China overtly rank itself on the same barricade with them in service of the global strategy of imperialism. On the other side, as it is substantiated in the work "Imperialism and the Revolution", China's opening up towards the West means to satisfy the magnates of capital, their insatiable appetite. This is the reason why the imperialists, and first of all the U.S. ones, the banks, monopolies and multinationals are "elbowing" one another, competing for the profits they draw from the "Chinese fabulous market". As Chinese official sources reported of late, the Bank of China has established corresponding relations with 828 banks and their 227 affilates in 139 countries and regions of the world. At the same time, the Chinese banks have opened their affiliates in many capitalist countries, just like the banks of the imperialist countries have established their branches and affiliates in Beijing and in many other cities of China. Dozens of monopolies, concerns and multinationals have struck long-term agreements and have commenced the exploitation of oil, coal and of other minerals in China.

In this way, through the process of "four modernisations", with the "aid" of imperialism, which is so greatly advertised by the Beijing chieftains, China is entering as Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes, "...the whirlpool of imperialist greed, the great imperialist hunger for minerals and raw materials, and the exploitation of Chinese labour power".

This antisocialist road, which further strengthens and consolidates the bases of capitalism in China, leads to the oppression and plunder of the proletariat, peasantry and the broad masses of the Chinese people not only by the local bourgeoisie, old and new, but also by international capital. It is this road the Chinese leadership is deepening and "perfecting" with each passing day.

In order to win the heart and convince U.S. imperialism, the West German, Japanese, British imperialists, etc., that its policy of "modernisation" is an entirely capitalist policy, besides a series of other measures, the C.C. of the "Communist" Party of China decided recently to return all these privileges to the Chinese capitalists, to give them all the rights and rehabilitate all the fedual lords, kulaks, counterrevolutionaries and all the former "branded".

The deep penetration of Western capital, which is based on Mao Zedong's "teaching" that "China should profit from the major successes of the world...by placing what is external in service of the internal development", is considered by the current Chinese leadership as contribution to the "socialist modernisation" of China. This is an old demagogy. Never do the imperialist wolves, the multinational companies, banks and military concerns provide a single penny for genuine socialism. They have opened and open their purses only for "socialism" a la Yugoslav, a la Soviet, a la Chinese, for the socialism in words and imperialism in deeds.

It is common knowledge that behind the credits, loans, technology and arms the imperialists provide, stand, besides the huge economic profits, also numerous demands and aims to draw all-round political, ideological, military and sociocultural profits from the receiving country. "Along with the credit it gives," Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes, "the capitalist country also introduces its way of life, its capitalist way of thinking, into the country which receives its 'aid'...The same will happen with China, too".

It has not gone too much time from the publication of this work and the doors and windows of China have been thrown open to the Western way of life, to the rock'n'roll and "pop" music, pornography, extravagant complexes and religious choruses, American films and all rubbish and modernisms in the field of Western literature and art. China of "Let one hundred flowers blossom and one hundred schools compete" of Mao Zedong, in the context of its "modernization" has appropriated the reactionary slogan of the "free movement of people, thoughts and ideals".

As Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes in his work, the policy of the Chinese leadership to transform China into a superpower is inseparable from the expansionist and hegemonic aims, from the demands for the annexation of markets, the occupation of territories and the establishment of its hegemony everywhere. To attain these objectives, the Beijing leadership, which considers China as the leadership of the "Third World", gives the bourgeoisie and reactionary cliques of a number of countries some credits and aids, advertising them as "internationalist aid", and "disinterested", etc.

However, the truth is that the credits and "aid" of China as well as its propaganda, allegedly in support of the just cause of the peoples and of these countries, in support to the revolution and the liberation struggles, are mean practices and empty phrases, which cannot satisfy either the demands of the bourgeoisie of these countries or deceive the peoples who are fighting for freedom, independence and social progress.

The Beijing leadership is well aware of this [words indistinct] "genius strategic plan" of Mao Zedong on the theory of "three worlds" only as a springboard for rapprochement and alliance with U.S. imperialism and the other imperialist powers. "Only when the American, Japanese and other investments in China begin to yield the fruits it desires, that is, when its economy, trade and military technology are developed, will China be able to embark on a venture of real large-scale economic and military expansion," Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes.

The rabid aims of the Beijing leadership to reach the potential of the United States of America and the revisionist Soviet Union and then to counterbalance and displace them, as Comrade Enver Hoxha argues, "cannot fail to lead to new frictions, conflagrations, wars, which may be both of a local character, and the character of a general war".

The attack the Chinese leadership with Deng Xiaoping at the head launched against Vietnam clearly testifies to the correctness of the analysis Comrade Enver Hoxha has made to the Chinese plans to transform China into a superpower, China's acts on the international arena. With this open aggression against Vietnam, the Chinese social imperialist revisionists exposed themselves even more.

EEC DELEGATION VISIT TO PRC DISCUSSED

LD271638 Tirana ATA in English 0933 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 27 Feb, ATA--As announced, a large delegation of the European Common Market, headed by the chairman of the commission of the European Common Market, Roy Jenkins, is in China for a visit.

The Chinese revisionist bosses are making all-round efforts to express their gratitude to Jenkins and the reactionary organisation he represents. Three days ago, the chairman of the commission of the European Common Market was received by Hua Guofeng. Before this, he was also received by Deng Xiaoping, with whom he conducted talks on international questions. The political aim of the visit of the representative of the European Common Market was publicly proclaimed also at the reception given in his honour by Hua Guofeng, where he stated: "China hopes to see a united and powerful Europe. This is our common starting point in the development of the relations between China and the European community". On his part, Jenkins expressed the satisfaction over the results of this visit in China and "the deepening of friendship between China and the European Common Market".

Jenkins' present visit to China, besides opening the road to the colossal investments of West European capital into that country, also contributes to the strengthening of the alliance of the Chinese social imperialists with the West European capitalists. Precisely for this, the Beijing revisionist leaders devote particular attention to Western Europe, N.A.T.O. and the so-called "United Europe", aiming at setting this counter-revolutionary alliance for the sake of their hegemonic and warmongering interests against the Soviet social imperialists, whom they regard as the main rival in their thirst for expansion and "vital space".

ATA NOTES EXPANSION OF SOVIET, U.S. MEDITERRANEAN FLEETS

LD271524 Tirana ATA in English 0928 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 27 Feb, ATA--The new Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk, accompanied by a destroyer of the "Krivak" type, entered the Mediterranean recently. This will be added to the number of warships of the Moscow social imperialists in that sea, increasing the dangers and blackmail on the sovereign peoples and countries in that area.

In rivalry with one another for hegemony in the world, on the seas and oceans, the two superpowers, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists are pursuing the gunboat policy, which endangers the security of various peoples and countries. Besides the warships of the Sixth Fleet, the U.S. imperialists have brought other warships to this region, exploiting the crises the two superpowers cause themselves in various regions of the Mediterranean in order to realize their hegemonic aims.

Just like U.S. imperialism, the Soviet social imperialists continue to dispatch to the Mediterranean an ever larger number of warships. Now the Soviet aircraft-carriers Kiev and Minsk and the helicopter carrier Leningrad, a large number of destroyers and cruisers equipped with modern arms wander in the waters of the Mediterranean. Besides, the Soviet social imperialists have sent to this sea other ships disguised as "research", "oceanographic" and "fishing" ships, which are equipped with modern apparatuses in order to gather data of espionage character near the coasts of the Mediterranean countries.

All these show that the two superpowers have transformed the Mediterranean into a sea for the demonstration of their military strength.

CORRECTION TO REPORT OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SECOND SITTING

The following corrections to the item published on page B 5 under the subhead "Second Sitting Reported 20 Feb" of the headline "People's Assembly Session Held, PRC 'Aggression' Scored" in the 22 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, are supplied from ZERI I POPULLIT of 21 February:

Page B6, first paragraph, line 6 should read: ...retail sale goods, 8.3 percent; and labor...

Page B6, second paragraph, substitute for [words indistinct]: ...institutes...

Page B6, 12th paragraph, line one: correct queried number to read ...885....

Page B6, 14th paragraph, line one should read: ...To approve a 2,707,800,000 lek budget for...

Page B7, tabulated material, unquery all queried figures and correct figures for last two districts as follows: Tropoje, 49,500,000 lek; Vlore, 172,800,000 lek.

BRIEFS

MARKO, OTHERS AT FUNERAL--Sulejman Gallaj, deputy to the Albanian People's Assembly, director of the agricultural enterprise in Sukth of Durres District and hero of socialist labor, has passed away while discharging his duty. The funeral took place on 25 February. Attending the funeral were Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions; Simon Stefani, party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the People's Assembly leadership; Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium; Spiro Moisiu, member of the People's Assembly Presidium; Luan Babameto, minister of communications; Mihallaq Zicishti, first secretary of the Durres District party committee; and other comrades. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Feb 79 AU]

ZHIVKOV GREETS KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE IN SOFIA

AU272014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Feb 79 AU

[Summary] "The 20th accountability-election conference of the Sofia city Komsomol organization was held in Sofia today. Present were Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee secretariat member and first secretary of the Sofia city party committee; Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee; leaders of political organizations and heroes of socialist labor." Anton Iliev, first secretary of the Sofia city Komsomol organization, read a report. Following the speeches of various delegates to the Komsomol conference, all those present attentively listened to the speech by Todor Zhivkov. "On behalf of the BCP Central Committee he conveyed greetings to the Sofia Komsomols and also touched on certain problems of the domestic and international life of the country." "Anton Iliev was reelected first secretary of the Sofia city Komsomol organization."

RADIO COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH PDRY SIGNED 27 FEB

AU272005 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 27 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 27 Feb, BTA--A protocol for cooperation was signed here today between the Bulgarian radio and the radio organization of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic for the 1979-1980 period. It is aimed at expanding and deepening the links in the sphere of broadcasting between the two countries. The document provides for the exchange of material on various subjects which will contribute to the further [words indistinct] closer of the two countries and their becoming familiar with each other. In connection (?with the national days) of the two countries, important anniversaries, historic dates and events, the Bulgarian radio and the radio organization of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic will include special programmes in their broadcasts. Cooperation in the field of literature, the arts and music will be also expanded.

The document was signed by Mr Boyan Traykov, director general of the Bulgarian radio, and by Mr Jamal Khatib, director general of the radio organization of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic.

JOINT SPACE EXPERIMENT WITH INDIA LAUNCHED 21 FEB

AU271352 Sofia BTA in English 1323 GMT 27 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Delhi, 27 Feb, BTA correspondent--A new experiment under the Bulgaro-Indian agreement for joint space exploration has been completed. On February 21 at 2035 hrs local time, the second rocket of the "Centaur-2" type has been launched from the equatorial rocket base of Tumba in south India. The rocket carried aboard Bulgarian and Indian equipment for exploration and measurements in space of proton and electron fluxes loaded with several kilcelectronvolts to one megaelectronvolt of energy.

All the Bulgarian and Indian equipment have worked faultlessly and the data obtained and processed are already assessed as a valuable contribution to Bulgaro-Indian research into the equatorial proton and electron fluxes and into their effect on various geophysical phenomena. These researches are combined with those of the land station in the Kodaikanal mountain, situated in central India. It also has installed in it apparatuses and equipment designed by Bulgarian scientists.

The complex programme, whose implementation began in 1974, is carried out jointly with the Central Space Exploration Laboratory with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in Sofia and one in the city of Stara Zagora and India's National Physical Laboratory. This experiment is a fresh contribution to the development of all-round Bulgaro-Indian cooperation.

BTA ANALYST DISCUSSES PRC 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST VIETNAM

AU271951 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 27 Feb 79 AU

["Neutrality Towards Aggression Encourages the Aggressors"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 27 Feb, BTA news analyst Stefan Kozhukharov--Ten days after the Chinese invasion into Vietnam there are more Chinese troops on Vietnamese territory than the United States sent there at the peak of its aggression against that country. This fact in itself is a refutation of the allegations of the Beijing leaders that the causes of the conflict were some frontier incidents and that the operation was of a 'limited character'. The concentration of troops on such a scale speaks that this operation was conceived and prepared long ago. Even China's friends in the West no longer believe the Beijing version of a 'punitive operation limited in time and place' which was undertaken as a 'counter-advance' against Vietnam.

By the way, even the Chinese population itself has already begun to understand what are the objectives of this 'operation'. Despite the order prohibiting any demonstrations and wall-posters in connection with the military operations against Vietnam, on the 'Wall of Democracy' has appeared the first wall paper which unambiguously indicates that it is a question of a military incursion into the territory of a sovereign, independent socialist state, in gross violation of the principles of international law whose victims are thousands of innocent people. Accurately and clearly said.

What the Chinese themselves have understood, despite the almost complete lack of information behind the Chinese wall, not only Beijing's new partners but also states with claims for non-alignment which assume the posture of 'neutral' with respect to the invasion, seem to have not understood or are rather pretending of not having understood.

A determined reply was given to the absurd pseudo-neutrality to the aggression by the draft resolution introduced by the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in the UN Security Council which insists on the immediate withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Vietnam and on compensation for the damage caused. And to those who by their passivity encourage the aggressor, the Bulgarian representative directed the logical question: What does it mean to be neutral when a criminally aggressive war putting peace in the world to a serious test is (?being waged) openly? This is a strange '[word indistinct] which reminds of the well-known policy of Munich'.

A timely reminder, having in mind the lessons of the recent past.

PARTY DAILY CRITICIZES SFRY REACTION TO PRC-SRV CONFLICT

AU271120 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb, BTA correspondent's report: The Yugoslav mass media are following the alarming events in Southeast Asia closely. Yugoslavia's official stand in connection with the invasion of the SRV by Chinese armed forces was announced by a spokesman of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs 4 days after the beginning of the aggression. [paragraph continues]

In reply to the question of the TANJUG diplomatic editor, the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs expressed "profound regret and serious concern at the development of events and at the expansion of the military conflagration in Southeast Asia," but he did not say by whom this military conflagration was caused and against whom. According to the Yugoslav representatives "the armed conflict between the PRC and the SRV and the military action of China's armed forces on Vietnamese territory are part of the constant deterioration of the existing situation in Southeast Asia, which is exposed to very serious dangers." Both the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and the Yugoslav mass media consider China's aggression against the SRV as a "military action", without denouncing it, regardless of the fact that it is directed against a socialist and nonalined country--a member of the nonalined countries movement, to which the SFRY also belongs. There is even more: The Yugoslav spokesman described China's "military action" as being a consequence of the events in Kampuchea, characterizing the situation in that country in identical terms as those used in his description of the situation at the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

According to the official Yugoslav spokesman "the initial step toward the settlement of the general conflict in this area is to stop the armed combat and to withdraw all "troops from foreign territories," although it is generally known that no Vietnamese troops are located on Chinese territory, whereas, on the contrary, there are Chinese troops on Vietnamese territory. Differing even from Beijing's official stand, according to which the Chinese actions against Vietnam are the result of a bilateral conflict, the Yugoslav spokesman links everything together in a "general conflict", namely, he ties together the overthrow of the Pol Pot clique and the Chinese military aggression against Socialist Vietnam.

Does this now mean that the world has to wait for the settlement of the "general conflict", that we have to wait until one of the most inhuman regimes is restored in Phnom Penh before we may see a halt to the Chinese aggression against the heroic people of Vietnam?

BRIEFS

LILOV, DRAGOYCHEVA ACTIVITIES--Sofia, 26 Feb, BTA--Sofia public commemorated with a solemn meeting the centenary of the death of one of Bulgaria's most prominent enlighteners, Lyuben Karavelov, revolutionary democrat, writer, publicist, sociologist and folklorist. At the commemoration meeting present were the members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP Mr Alexander Lilov and Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva, and other party and state leaders. [Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU]

GOODS FROM USSR--The fourth Soviet ferryboat "The Heroes of Pleven" arrived in Varna today over the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line. It transported agricultural machines, cars, chemicals and other goods for our economy. This ship is expected to return to the Soviet Union bringing from Bulgaria [calcinated] soda, preserves, furniture and storage batteries produced in Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Feb 79 AU]

PAPAZOV AT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING--"A session of the Executive Bureau of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee was held at the Central Home of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. The meeting was chaired by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the all-national committee and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat." Cultural events, celebrations and sports activities connected with the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the 9 September victory were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Feb 79 AU]

PCI ORGAN CITED ON ACTION AGAINST CSSR SCHOLAR

LD271705 Turin LA STAMPA in Italian 23 Feb 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "It Is a Crime for a Czechoslovak to Write for RINASCITA"]

[Text] Rome--Czechoslovak historian Michal Reiman has been deprived of citizenship of his country because he wrote an article for RINASCITA--the PCI's official weekly. This is reported by the journal itself in this week's issue, under the heading: "The Crime of Writing for RINASCITA." "We believe that it is the first time that writing for us has been regarded as a crime," the PCI weekly comments.

What did Reiman write to induce his country's authorities to take such a drastic step? Nothing particularly new, RINASCITA stresses--matters which are currently being discussed in the socialist camp and also within the communist parties. In no way did Reiman's article mention Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak scholar--the son of one of the founders of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and himself a party member from 1948 to 1970--had sent RINASCITA an article headed "The Obstacles Which the Bolshevik Program Could Not Surmount."

Reiman maintained in his article that the new power in the USSR after the revolution became estranged from the people and created bureaucratization, and radical social changes were implemented through terror and coercion. That is all, in fact, the PCI stresses, the measure against Reiman falls within the atmosphere of the very bad relations currently existing between the Czechoslovak Communist party and the PCI, and not through the PCI's fault.

PARLIMENTARY COMMITTEE CONDEMNS PRC INVASION

LD271850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The members of the Foreign Affairs Committees of the Chambers of the Nations and Chambers of the People met in Prague today for a joint meeting.

Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vojta briefed the deputies on the current development of the situation in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He stressed Czechoslovakia's firm standpoint which sharply condemns China's aggression and which fully supports the just struggle waged by the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence.

The deputies spoke in the debate about the unanimous condemnation of the Chinese attack and the all-round support and solidarity with the people of Socialist Vietnam, expressed by our working people.

The members of the Foreign Committees of both chambers of the Federal Assembly adopted in protest against the Chinese aggression in Vietnam a resolution in which they decisively condemn the criminal policy pursued by the Chinese governing circles that unleashed the aggressive war against the SRV. They said that the attack on Vietnam is a gross violation of the fundamental norms of state to state relations and of the UN Charter, and that it threatens peace all over the world.

The deputies stressed that the practices of the Maoists leadership of China recall the methods of Hitlerite fascism incited by international capital against the Soviet Union. The deputies of the Foreign Committees of the Federal Assembly emphasize that they fully identify themselves with the statement by the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak Government on the Chinese aggression and that they fully support the joint proposal submitted in a resolution by the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in the Security Council, which calls on China to respect the SRV's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and that it makes full restitution for the damage caused by its armed aggression.

We stand alongside the Vietnamese people, continues the resolution, because it is in accord with the peace policy pursued by our state, the policy of real socialism and the principles of socialist and proletarian internationalism.

HOFFMANN OPENS CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS PLENARY SESSION

LD272242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions opened in Prague 1 hour ago. Here is Ivana Bernaskova reporting from it:

[Bernaskova] The two-day deliberation of the trade unionists was opened by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. In a brief address he recalled the historic victory of the working class and all working people which exactly 31 years ago concluded the difficult struggle against the exploiters and paved the way for building socialism and an all-round development of our country.

The speaker at this moment is Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, who is speaking about pressing tasks facing trade union organizations in insuring the economic plan. As he pointed out at the start, all trade union bodies face the primary task of making an active contribution to the smooth running of our economy, which means participation in securing the necessary fuel and energy resources, utilizing them properly, contributing in accordance with their capabilities to the steady operation of railroad transportation, to the prompt commissioning of construction projects as well as to insuring the required range and quality of goods for domestic use and export.

For the revolutionary trade union movement all this creates an extremely serious political task, namely to contribute in individual factories and enterprises to the plan fulfillment and insure coordinated activities with economic workers and organizations of the Socialist Union of Youth--in brief, to orientate all efforts, initiative and competition of the working people in this direction.

Far more than ever it is necessary to concentrate all energy on all that is decisive, Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, said in this context. It is necessary to go among the working people, listen to their proposals and views, help to solve their problems, explain to them the policy objectives of our communist party and bring them over to take a more active part in its implementation.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE 1 MARCH

LD271800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, advised in a letter dated 26 Feb 1979, addressed to the Federal Assembly Presidium, that in accordance with paragraph 61 of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation he is convening the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on 1 March 1979 for its spring meeting.

PEZLAR SCORES ATTEMPTS TO DISTORT MEANING OF FEBRUARY 1948

AU261245 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Excerpt" from the speech by Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a festive rally of the working people and youth of Bratislava and the West Slovak region marking the 31st anniversary of the victorious February, held in Bratislava on 22 February]

[Ezcerpts] We would not have to answer the question as to what was the class meaning of the events of that time [February 1948] and would not have to recall these facts if the remnants of the exploitive classes in our country and world bourgeois propagandists did not constantly try to falsify the meaning, course and consequences of the February events. We still remember vividly the insidious falsification of February by representatives of the rightwing-opportunist and antisocialist forces in the crisis-ridden period of 1968. But truth cannot be suppressed forever. The so-called "Czechoslovak Spring" of the "process of revival" was, in fact, nothing but an attempt--masked by socialist phraseology--to return to the political conditions preceding February, which even the representatives of the bourgeoisie considered to be temporary. Distortion and falsification of historical truth was one of the foundations of the notorious "model of Czechoslovak socialism." A solid house cannot, however, stand on bad foundations. This should not be forgotten by those who want to make similar "models" into a foundation for some sort of new "Eurocommunist" theories.

In his speech marking the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, L.I. Brezhnev stated that "paths to socialism without the working people's power, without socialist statehood and outside it have never existed and do not exist." Our party's historical experience fully confirms the truth of these words. No one can be surprised that the same forces that are shamelessly distorting the true historical meaning of the February events in the world today, presenting them as some sort of a communist conspiracy, are giving broad support to various theories of "Eurocommunism", "neocommunism" or "endocummunism" [endokomunismus]. These theories are not based on generalized victorious experiences but on untested speculative and unrealistic concepts.

EHRENBERGER QUESTIONED ON FUELS, POWER SITUATION

LD262226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuels and power, gave an interview to our correspondent Vaclav Klement, in which he described the present state and long-term prospects for the development of our fuels and power base: [begin recording]

[Klement] What is the fuels and power situation in our republic now, at the close of February, comrade minister?

[Ehrenberger] The fact that the sun is beginning to shine a little does not mean that we have solved everything regarding fuels and power. We all know that the question of fuels and power is a long-term issue and it is therefore necessary to tackle it in this way.

Regarding fuels, the current situation is such that thanks to the great selflessness of our miners the planned tasks are being fulfilled in coal extraction. This is so in all mining regions except the largest one, which also was the greatest problems: The North Bohemian brown coal basin. This basin has the highest deficiencies--since the beginning of February there has been a deficit of 213,000 tons and since the beginning of the year about 477,000 tons. This is a truly considerable deficit. The other basins are helping in a very comradely way; thus since the beginning of the year we have succeeded in reducing the great deficits accumulated in January and at the moment the total deficit is 263,000 tons. We are convinced that our miners will not slow down in their efforts and we will create good prerequisites for next winter.

As regards power generation, we are succeeding in maintaining a low volume of breakdowns in our power stations. This, I think, is very positive; our generating units are in operation and the task now is to give them enough food--so to speak--in the form of coal, so that we will have not only the potential, but also the electricity--that is the most decisive thing.

[Question] Will the current regulation grades remain in operation?

[Answer] Output regulation is minimal. We are operating so-called territorial limitations to 150 megawatts, and I can say that from 1 March and until further notice we expect to abolish the obligation of territorial restrictions in the energy peak zones. Regarding supplies of electrical work (elektricka prace], we anticipate that from 1 March, we shall supply more electrical energy than in the same period last year--more than 6.6 percent. At the request of the various branches we are raising these supplies, so that in comparison with 1978 they will grow by about 7.5 percent. In this way, we shall make it possible for our enterprises to eliminate or liquidate the deficits accumulated at the start of this year.

[Question] Comrade minister, you were recently on a working visit in Moscow where you discussed further deepening of mutual cooperation. What were the results of those deliberations?

[Answer] We were looking for joint and mutually beneficial solutions regarding the damaging effects of gas emanations on living organisms, and also effective ways for constructing nuclear power stations as well. With the development of industry, environment is becoming not only an economic problem, but also a pronounced political one. Last year, Soviet organizations prepared a technological project for desulfurizing equipment for a 200 megawatt bloc that can be utilized in the Tusimice, Prunerov and other power stations.

A joint agreement has been reached, according to which as early as in the first half of March a group of Soviet and Czechoslovak specialists will transform the agreed principles into concrete forms of cooperation, to safeguard equipment production, its commissioning and testing.

[Question] As you have already mentioned, your deliberations also dealt with cooperation in the construction of nuclear power stations. What exactly was discussed, comrade minister?

[Answer] We specified dates for the supplies of technological equipment for the second bloc of our first nuclear power station--V1 at Jaslovske Bohunice and now under construction--and agreed on the further participation by Soviet specialists in comprehensive tests of the physical and energy commissioning of this bloc--its commissioning is anticipated to be at the end of 1979.

Also assessed, as one of the decisive questions of the successful operation of nuclear-energy blocs, was the joint and methodically uniform education of the operational staff, above all for the primary part of the power station. We paid particular attention to the question of constructing more nuclear power stations in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic with special reference to the selection of suitable localities and the concrete local situation for another power station of our blocs--VVR 440.

We also considered other long-term possibilities for the utilization of nuclear sources in solving heat supplies to the population and industry. We not only considered these matters; in 1979 we will have in our republic a technological project to supply a nuclear source of heat, and of Soviet design, and this will make it possible to start with preparations. This is yet another possibility of how to solve, in cooperation with Soviet organizations, the environmental question at some industrial conglomerations in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [end recording]

HOSPODARSKE NOVINY COMMENTS ON MONETARY STABILITY

LD262048 Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Economic results achieved in Czechoslovakia prove the positive development of the material basis of Czechoslovak currency, the Czech weekly HOSPODARSKE NOVINY writes in its latest issue.

Since 1970 the national income has increased by 5.2 percent annually on an average which means that the creation of material resources, which are an equivalent of the monetary unit, has been completely ensured as a prerequisite for stable monetary development, the weekly says. During the current five-year plan, the incomes of the population increase by 4.3 percent annually. Apart from this, consumption financed from social funds represents 43 percent of the population's incomes.

The retail trade turnover increases during the current five year plan period by 3.9 percent annually. This is in keeping with the planned growth of the living standard and with trends in other socialist countries. The average wage of the population will increase this year by 2.4 percent and total Kcs2,627 per month. The population spends 78.4 percent of their incomes on purchasing goods and services.

The price policy pursued by Czechoslovakia since the beginning of the 1970's belongs to the most stable in the socialist countries together with the Soviet Union and GDR and success had been achieved in this field despite the negative influence of the capitalist economy (Czechoslovakia's trade turnover with the capitalist countries accounts for about 30 percent of its total foreign trade), the weekly says. Monetary stability in Czechoslovakia is based on the system of planned management of the socialist economy and long-term dynamic growth of the economy. For the population this is one of the social certainties, for the enterprises stability in calculations and for the state a reliable tool for planning and plan fulfillment, the weekly concludes.

SOVIET TROOP COMMANDER COMMENTS ON USSR ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU262022 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Article by Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany: "Vigilant and Combat Ready for the Protection of Socialism and Peace"]

[Excerpt] Relying on the fundamental change in global power relations and through the coordination of their foreign policy efforts, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have achieved substantial results in improving the international situation. At the same time they bear in mind the fact that the forces of imperialism and reaction have become more active and that the international situation remains complicated and tense.

Our Solidarity With Heroic Vietnam

The main danger to peace and international detente consists in that the West continues and intensifies the arms race. Accompanied by the propaganda hullabaloo of the fabricated "Soviet threat," the forces of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact are being reinforced in the United States and other NATO countries and the appropriations for military purposes are being feverishly increased. The opponents of detente are fanning the hotbeds of war danger, destabilizing the situation in various areas of the world and fanning the arms race, trying to return the world to cold war times and balancing on the brink of a nuclear weapons conflict.

The Chinese leading quarters that have unleashed the war against the Vietnamese people are most closely uniting with the Western militarists. With their aggression against Vietnam, the Beijing leaders have brazenly defied all people who hold peace and justice dear, have exposed their own expansionist plans and have turned against the entire socialist system. The Soviet people and all progressive forces throughout the world are displaying their solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people and they are firmly convinced that the inevitable retaliation lies in store for the aggressor.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union, which does not slacken its efforts in the struggle for detente, must be constantly vigilant vis-a-vis the aggressive imperialist forces, must strengthen its defense readiness and enhance the fighting strength of its armed forces.

The dialectic unity between the Soviet Union's peace policy and its readiness to resolutely rebuff any aggressor has been unambiguously anchored in the USSR Constitution. There it says that the defense of the socialist fatherland is one of the most important functions of the state and a matter of concern for all people. The state safeguards the security and defense capability of the country and equips the USSR Armed Forces with whatever is necessary for that purpose.

The Soviet state's function of defending the fatherland is not linked with any aggressive plans. Aggressiveness is alien to the nature of our country. Its efforts to strengthen the Soviet Army and Navy are aimed exclusively at safeguarding its security in the event of an attack. This is also reflected in the USSR Constitution, which says that the Soviet Armed Forces have been formed for the defense of socialist gains, of the peaceful work of the Soviet people and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state.

OIL SUPPLIES, U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY DISCUSSED

LD272102 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1805 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In the last few days two U.S. ministers have made speeches which are not calculated to spread calm. They pose the question whether the United States is in fact interested in stability in the Middle East and what it means by it. Albert Reisz comments on some aspects of this problem.

[Reisz] One should listen carefully to the voices coming from the United States these days. They do not speak of human rights, sovereignty, human dignity--favorite subjects of the President's speeches--but they speak with almost unsurpassable candor--indeed one may say with brutal candor--of the U.S. resolve to take any appropriate measure, including the use of military force in defense of their vital interests. The man who said this on U.S. television was Defense Secretary Brown. Energy Secretary Schlesinger, too, placed himself in front of the camera to ponder aloud and visibly how U.S. military strength might be brought into play. All this should be taken very seriously, for the geographical point of reference of these performances is Iran, the Persian Gulf. The crux of the matter is oil, and oil, the sage of Weimar would have his mephisto say today, is a very special juice.

In view of the great political transformation now in progress in Iran, the United States fears for its oil supplies, and when there is talk about vital interests one is bound to concede to the United States that it is indeed of vital interest to it as it is to any developed industrial state whether it be socialist or capitalist, whether or not its oil supply is functioning and how it is functioning. The problem presents itself at a different level. After all, it is not a question of oil from the United States but oil from Iran or some other state bordering the Persian Gulf.

What right then does the United States have to behave as if it were its own property? What right does it have to want to protect by military force something which does not belong to it? If some innocent were to ask: What is really imperialist power politics?--This is it. But there is still more to it. The Iranian state oil company has announced that it will henceforth sell oil only to governments. At this point the matter becomes, by U.S. standards, virtually criminal since selling oil only to governments means eliminating the international oil companies. Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, the big-business paper of the FRG, has already raised the alarm. Eliminating the international oil companies does not, of course, solve all problems at one fell swoop but it will, for instance, limit price speculations and forestall the creation of artificial oil shortages. The U.S. Government ought to welcome such a prospect since U.S. energy policy more than that of other countries is under massive pressure from the oil companies. But as matters stand, the interests of the oil companies are more important to the government in Washington than the energy policy proposed by its own President. After all, one cannot be the government of the biggest capitalist power without paying for it.

As I have said, all this should be taken very seriously. Brown recently made a tour of the Middle East. He visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt, and there too he had something to say about military strength and vital U.S. interests. Moreover, several years ago troop exercises were staged in the Nevada desert on the assumption--for the purpose of the maneuver--that it concerned oil fields in a Middle East desert.

Something is afoot, and it looks very much as if the Chinese leaders are giving the United States covering fire. Perhaps their aggression against Vietnam simultaneous with U.S. maneuvers around the Persion Gulf is accidental, but perhaps it is not. At any rate, since the new year it has become part of U.S. official doctrine to conduct close consultations with China on common strategic questions. On 23 January President Carter declared that the United States does not want to be the world's policeman. In view of what is happening now one may be permitted to have one's doubts.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CRITICIZES FRG SILENCE ON PRC ATTACK

LD231748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0518 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Today's edition of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries a commentary on the reasons why Bonn has remained silent about the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. China's attack stands as a brazen challenge to all people. The paper notes that since the attack by the invaders against their neighboring country an unprecedented storm of protest has begun. "But what does the FRG Government do in this situation?" Asks the paper, which continues: "The answer is brief: It keeps silent.... That Bonn has lost its voice is all the more remarkable--or perhaps more telling--because Bonn is not shy about analyzing and advising foreign countries, asked or unasked." The paper continues: "With a few meager words they expressed 'concern' by referring to the 'true' facts contained in the veiled statement issued by the nine states of the European community. The paper concerned, behind which Bonn has chosen to hide, reaches the very limits of cynical challenge by stating that, please 'both sides'--the perfidiously attacked victim and the criminal aggressor--'should manifest commonsense.'"

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND gives the reason for Bonn's silence and continues: "And how does this silence relate to the vociferousness with which high Chinese military personages, with official ceremony, were recently led through the arsenals of the Bundeswehr and through arms factories--in other words representatives of that army which today brings fire and death to Vietnam? And furthermore, while Bonn is biting its tongue, the world is learning that a firm with the notorious name of Messerchmitt wants to get into the China business with a contract valued at 'several hundred millions of deutsch marks.' In the face of such an attitude many people in the FRG are wondering what to make of the unctuous phrases about peace and detente with which Bonn peppers the international scene so liberally. They wonder what to make of a government which refuses to take a public stand on an unscrupulous attack against peace. They ask this question, in the final analysis, also out of concern for their own personal interests."

SED SENDS GREETINGS TO IRISH CP CONGRESS

LD250036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0305 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The close ties between the SED and the Irish Communist Party are stressed in a greetings message from the SED Central Committee to the 17th party congress of the fraternal Irish party. The message, which is signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, says: "Together with all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces, our two parties take an active stand for safeguarding peace, for detente and disarmament, and against the arms race which is being stepped up by the aggressive NATO circles.

"We support in the spirit of solidarity the struggle of all peoples for freedom, national independence and social progress. The SED and Irish communist party are linked by close fraternal relations based on the well-tried foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our two parties are making every effort to strengthen and consolidate the international communist movement and to realize the aims of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers' parties." The GDR people extended their sympathy and solidarity to the difficult and courageous struggle of the Irish communists.

Greetings to Dominican CP

LD250038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0309 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the congress of the Dominican Communist Party, which can be held legally for the first time in more than 15 years. The message is addressed to the second congress of the fraternal party and is signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. It says: "Our two parties are united by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The communists and the people of the GDR stand firmly at the side of the Latin American peoples in their struggle for their national interests, the realization of rights of the working people, democracy and social progress, and against imperialist domination and neocolonialist exploitation."

HERRMANN PRAISES PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC WORK AT BERLIN MEETING

LD261810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The central democratic block of GDR parties and mass organizations met today in Berlin. It was the turn of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany and its chairman, Ernst Goldenbaum, to preside over the meeting. The leading representatives of the parties and mass organizations discussed the political and organizational preparation of elections to the bezirk councils, assemblies of town deputies, urban kreis assemblies and parish councils, which are to be held on 20 May 1979.

Joachim Herrmann Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committe, praised the initiatives of the working people in all sectors of the GDR economy for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan and for a long-term stable increase in performance. He said that this shows that the policy of the party of the working class, which is directed toward the welfare of the people, the firm alliance of all the parties and united mass organizations and the National Front, meets with the full approval of the people. Spokesmen for the parties and the mass organizations underlined the relationship of deep trust between the citizens and their state.

The representatives of the democratic parties and the mass organizations most strongly condemned China's treacherous military attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They stressed that this act of aggression was a crime against humanity, against peace and against the international security of the whole world. They demanded the immediate cessation of Chinese military actions and the immediate withdrawal of Beijing's troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They gave the fraternal Vietnamese people renewed assurances of the deep solidarity with them of all GDR citizens.

SINDERMANN PRESENTS AWARDS TO INDIVIDUALS, BERLIN COLLECTIVES

LD261752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1310 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--High state awards were presented to some 200 meritorious GDR individuals and Berlin work collectives today by Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

Among those receiving awards at the suggestion of the SED and state leaders were economic and trade union officials, doctors, teachers, engineers, military personnel, journalists, deputies and also several labor veterans and meritorious members of the antifascist resistance.

Among the recipients of the highest state award, the Karl-Marx-Order, was Prof Dr Gerhard Kosel, labor veteran and scientist in the Ministry for Construction. Prof Dr Max Steenbeck, honorary chairman of the GDR Research Council, was awarded the Star of International Friendship, and Prof Dr Harald Dutz, a leading doctor at the Berlin Charite, was among the recipients of the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold.

KRENZ ATTENDS FDJ-GST MUSTER IN ERFURT

LD250304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Erfurt--A muster of members of the FDJ and the GST [Society for Sport and Technology] military-sport organization in Erfurt today marked the start of the "Signal GDR 30" military science and military sport mass drive. The over 3,000 participants in the muster welcomed Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, GDR Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler, and Lt Gen Guenter Teller, chairman of the GST Central Executive.

In a letter to the SED Central Committee and its General Secretary Erich Honecker, the participants affirmed the readiness of FDJ and GST members to continue by the mass drive the honorable tradition of the socialist youth organisation and contribute to their state's reliable protection. At the muster the FDJ and GST members protested impassionately against China's aggression. They conveyed militant greetings to members of the Vietnamese armed forces engaged in defense of their country's sovereignty. The muster will be followed by roundtable discussions and youth meetings on military matters in Erfurt enterprises. The day will conclude with a dance.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR--Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received on 20 February Ruben Antonio Vela, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina to the GDR, for a farewell visit. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Feb 79 p 2 AU]

PRC'S AGGRESSION, U.S., SOVIET ROLES DISCUSSED

LD250052 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Just as if nothing had happened, the U.S. secretary of the treasury has arrived in Beijing as planned. Yet many things happened in this past week and precisely in that part of the world. Blumenthal's hosts have been uninvited guests in Vietnam for a week now and, however, many people, like Pilate, wash their hands in Washington, it is difficult to imagine that Beijing would have undertaken its Vietnam adventure if during Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States Washington had not only expressed disapproval over Deng's plan but had dissuaded him as well.

Jimmy Carter could have used cogent arguments: It is sufficient to remember that it is precisely the U.S. secretary of the treasury who is conducting negotiations in Beijing. Just as the present Security Council debate shows, Washington is endeavoring to rise above the situation, although a neutral position does not suit it. In any case, neutrality is not one of the privileges of the great powers. The events of the past week, during which the man on the street evaluated anxiously the possible consequences, have given added emphasis to the issue of the responsibility by the great powers.

Most of the Western analysts who, if not excusing, are at least explaining China's actions, have expressed the view that China resorted to war in order to restore its prestige over the loss of authority as a great power in Cambodia. Yet anger is a bad advisor in the sphere of politics as well; during the past week China has lost even the remnants of its prestige and the news concerning the Vietnamese counterattack raise the possibility that this will not be the only loss suffered by China. The oft-repeated phrase, more than a sin, a mistake, is certainly applicable here.

Nine years ago President Nixon justified the invasion of Cambodia with the erstwhile infamous argument that this was the U.S. way of avoiding being seen as a pitiable, weak giant. A few years later the United States was forced to leave Vietnam like a beaten giant. The irrationality of the Chinese adventure can be best appreciated on the basis of the half sentence from the Soviet Government statement which the Western press quoted in headlines: China must stop its aggression before it is too late.

From one aspect these words convey the calm attitude which is so indispensable in such situations, the sense of responsibility which is appropriate to a great power aware of its own world political weight and obligations. These words also indicate the futility of the Chinese venture, namely, that it is impossible to defeat Vietnam because its ally, the Soviet Union, provides help in proportion to its defense needs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CZINEGE'S MIDEAST, AFRICA TOUR

Dinner, Bilateral Talks

AU271512 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Correspondent Andras Kanyo report: "Talks by the Hungarian Minister of Defense in the PDRY"]

[Text] At the invitation of PDRY Minister of Defense 'Ali Antar, Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege arrived in Aden for an official friendly visit on Wednesday [23 February]. In the evening 'Ali Antar gave a dinner in the honor of his Hungarian guest, during which toasts were delivered. The reception at the airport and the dinner was attended by Lajos Benczekovits, our country's ambassador in Aden.

Official talks began at the Ministry of Defense on Thursday, which were attended, in addition to the ministers, by experts as well. During the day, Lajos Czinege laid a wreath at the Memorial of Martyrs killed in action in the fights for liberation against the colonialists.

In addition to his talks with leading Yemeni statesmen, the five-day program of our minister of defense includes visits to the officers' academy and several military establishments, as well as an inspection of the harbor, which is important for international shipping.

Addis Ababa Arrival

LD271802 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, has arrived in the Ethiopian capital. He had earlier been on an (?official) visit to the PDRY.

MORE ON SAMAY-LED KNUFNS DELEGATION'S VISIT

Gyenes, Samay Meeting

LD271332 Budapest MTI in Egnlish 1058 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received in Budapest on Tuesday at a meeting marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Ros Samay, general secretary of the Cambodian National Unity Front Central Committee, who is staying in Hungary for an official visit at the invitation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council.

Bilateral Talks

LD271334 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI)--Negotiations between the Hungarian and Cambodian People's Fronts began in Budapest on Monday. The discussions are led, on the Cambodian part, by Ros Samay, general secretary of the Cambodian National Unity Front Central Committee, and on the part of Hungary by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front National Council.

In the course of the discussions the Cambodian delegates gave information about the foundation of the Cambodian National Unity Front as well as the victory over the Pol Pot regime exterminating people [as received] and outlined the major tasks lying ahead of Cambodia's legitimate government, the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council. On behalf of the Hungarian delegation Istvan Sarlos spoke about the achievements realized by the Hungarian people in the socialist building work. He touched upon the extensive, nation-wide solidarity movement in Hungary with the much-suffered Cambodian people's fight and its victorious revolution and ensured the Cambodian delegation of the continued political, moral and material solidarity by the Hungarian people.

FRG'S WEHNER ARRIVES FOR FRIENDLY VISIT

LD271646 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Herbert Wehner, SPD floorleader in the Bundestag, member of the party Presidium, has arrived in Budapest. The West German politician was invited by Andras Gyenes, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee.

FRG SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARLIAMENTARIANS' DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD171826 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI)--Invited by Andras Gyenes, chairman of the parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, Herbert Wehner, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party's parliamentary faction and member of the party's Presidium, arrived in Budapest today. He is being accompanied by Marie Schlei, Hans-Jurgen Junghans and Konrad Porzner, members of the Presidium of the parliamentary faction, and by Eugen Selbmann, foreign political advisor of the faction. The West German guests were met at Budapest's Eab railway station by member of parliament Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, and by Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, Dr Johannes Balser, ambassador to Hungary of the FRG, was also present at the reception ceremony.

IRANIAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED; ENTEZAM PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD271816 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent Lajos Pietsch reports from Tehran that today he had an (?opportunity) to interview Naser Minachi, new minister of information of the Iranian Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The minister explained that for the time being the government was busy coping with the most urgent tasks the country was facing. The goal was, he stressed, to solve these problems as soon as possible so that "we can establish fruitful contacts with other countries, including Hungary, as early as possible, in every field--information exchange and tourism included."

Tuesday morning Amir Entezam, assistant prime minister in charge of public relations of the Revolutionary Government, held a press conference in the building of the prime minister's office. Entezam, who figures as spokesman to the cabinet, affirmed: The provisional government is making great efforts to be able to hold as soon as possible the referendum which is bound to decide the country's future constitutional form.

Entezam indirectly refuted earlier rumours about differences of opinion over holding the referendum between the supreme governing organ, the Islam Revolutionary Council and the government. The assistant prime minister did not, however, give the planned date of the referendum. Entezam mentioned among the most burning tasks of the coming weeks full restoration of the order, starting normal production, holding the referendum, drafting the country's new constitution and holding elections under the new constitution.

PLENUM OF INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TU WORKERS REPORTED

LD222354 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 21 (MTI)--The Presidium of the International Federation of Public Employees and Allied Workers Trade Unions began its 30th session Wednesday in Budapest. The plenary session was addressed by Sandor Gaspar, chairman and general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

On behalf of the hosts, the participants of the session--30 delegates from 16 countries--were greeted by Olga Prieszol, general secretary of the Hungarian Public Employees and Allied Workers Trade Union. Speaking about the tasks of the session, she said: The discussions will provide an opportunity for assessing which of the tasks stipulated by the latest, 6th congress of the international organization have been accomplished. The session will also decide on the tasks for the forthcoming congress due in Autumn 1982 in Prague.

"One of the tasks of our international organization is to mobilize public employees in the struggle for peace, progress and creation of peoples' welfare." In this context, she voiced the host trade union's indignation over the aggression perpetrated against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. She initiated that the federation condemn the Chinese invasion. The Presidium decided to put the elaboration of a protest document on its agenda. Following this, Raymond Barberis, chairman of the federation, inaugurated the session. After him, General Secretary Hans Lorenz verbally complemented the report put forth in writing. He mentioned inter alia that the federation comprised 104 trade unions of 42 African, American, Asian and European countries rallying over 24 million members. He said that public employees and allied workers trade unions were waging ever vigorous struggle all over the world against multi-nations exercising pressure on public services in capitalist countries. The session continued with a debate on the report and action programme. On Thursday group discussions will be held. The conference will close on Friday with a plenary session.

PPF SECRETARY SARLOS VISITS SOMOGY COUNTY

LD170243 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Summary] "Istvan Sarlos, Politburo member and the secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, has ended his 2-day visit to Somogy county." At Nagyatad he spoke at a factory meeting and at Csurgo he inspected a cooperative and school.

BORBELY VISITS CSEPEL IRON, STEEL PLANT

LD272131 Budapest Domestic Service in Hundarian 1730 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sandor Borbely was the guest today of the iron and steel works in Csepel. The secretary of the Central Committee acquainted himself with the results achieved last year by the factory and about plans for this year. He then visited several factory units where production began recently.

JOINT STATEMENT ON IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

JN231725 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Feb, INA--Iraq and Poland have declared that the tension prevailing in the Arab area is a result of the aggressive and expansionist Zionist policy, backed by imperialism.

Both countries condemned the Camp David agreements, and the Egyptian leadership's capitulatory policies and unilateral attempts, all of which contradict the Arab nation's interests and the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

In a joint statement issued today in Baghdad and Warsaw at the end of the Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf's visit to the Polish Republic, the Polish side expressed its deep appreciation of the resolutions adopted by the Iraqi and Syrian leaderships and of their unitary steps. The Polish side also expressed its total support for Iraq's initiative and efforts to convene the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad and the importance of the conference's resolutions in foiling the capitulatory settlement plans.

The statement pointed out that the talks between the two sides dealt with (?bilateral) relations and methods of developing them in order to achieve further cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific, cultural and technical fields. The talks also dealt with the situations in the Arab area and in Europe and with other international issues of common concern.

Both sides stressed the need for and importance of continuing and expanding contacts and cooperation and the exchange of views between the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the Polish United Workers' Party, so as to further strengthen the ties of friendship and understanding.

The statement further said that the talks gave special attention to the Arab situation. The two sides noted that the tension prevailing in the area is a result of the aggressive and expansionist Zionist policy, backed by imperialism. Both sides voiced their conviction that the situation in the area has deteriorated seriously as a result of the attempts at unilateral settlements.

The two sides stressed that a just and lasting peace in the Arab area can only be achieved through the Zionist forces' complete withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory and the guarantee of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own state on their land. The two sides expressed their support for the PLO as the Palestinian Arab people's only legitimate representative.

Both sides also voiced their support for strengthening the bonds of friendship and (?solidarity) between the Arab states and the socialist countries, on the assumption that this is an important factor for success in the struggle against the imperialist aggression facing the Arab area. The two sides declared their solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonization, exploitation and racism, expressing their support for the just struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa for their freedom and independence.

The two sides expressed high appreciation of the positive role played by the nonalined movement in international relations and its contribution to strengthening world peace and security and to establishing a just world economic system. They expressed their confidence that the nonalined countries' sixth summit conference, which will convene in Havana, will contribute to further strengthening the nonalined movement's unity.

In exchanging views on the current international situation, the two sides stressed the need to take action to achieve international detente and security and to take steps to end the arms race and to convene an international conference on disarmament as soon as possible.

The Polish side expressed its high appreciation of the achievements attained by the Iraqi people under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's leadership on the path to socialism, to controlling its natural resources and to building an independent national economy.

The Iraqi side showed high appreciation of the progress made by the Polish people in building a progressive socialist society under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party.

It should be recalled that Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf began his visit to Poland on Tuesday. During the visit an executive program on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation for 1979-1981 was signed. Ma'ruf invited State Council Deputy Chairman Edward Babiuch to visit Iraq. The invitation was accepted, the date of the visit to be set later.

ROMANIAN, DPRK PREMIERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON BANK EXPLOSION

LD232306 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Feb, PAP--In connection with the tragic explosion in the Warsaw savings bank more messages of condolence keep flowing from abroad. Among them, directed personally to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz, are messages from Premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania Manea Manescu and Premier of the Administrative Council [as received] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Yi Chong-ok.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES HOUSING, NEED FOR THRIFTIER USE OF COKE

LD272240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Politburo of the party Central Committee was held in Warsaw today. The Politburo reviewed the implementation of the fifth and eigth plenums of the PZPR Central Committee resolutions dealing with the development of housing, taking into particular consideration the implementation of last year's plan and guidelines for 1979-80.

Out of 1.58 million dwellings planned for this 5-year period, about 840,000 were built in 1976-78; this amounts to near completion of tasks for that period. In 1978 there was an increase of more than 12 percent, compared with 1977, in the construction of residential floor space. The number of dwellings [built] per thousand inhabitants increased from 5.8 in 1971 to 8.3 last year. Last year there were 1.16 people per room, and the average dwelling area per person amounted to 14.8 square meters. Despite considerable effort the volume of the need for housing continues to be high, particularly among newly married couples and staff of newly opened workplaces.

Taking into account the results achieved in 1976-78 and the existing stresses, the Politburo recognized that to make up the existing backlog and to complete the 5-year plan is a most important issue. It stressed that this calls for regular implementation of tasks by construction enterprises, full utilization of existing production capacities of factories making large construction components; it also called for better quality and a greater quantity of output, and for making sure that greater supplies of materials, products and installations needed for housing construction are available.

A rapid and appreciable improvement in site furnishing, as well as greater scope and better facilities for single family housing, are essential. A further considerable extention in the scope of finishing work done by repair teams operated by workplaces and housing cooperatives is of great importance.

In the next item on its agenda the Politburo studied the program of the development of the Polish coke industry; the program embraces the development of the coke and coke-type fuels industry, its localization, new projects, modernization and restoration of its fixed assets by 1990, and also targets for 1981-85.

The Politburo recommended, in connection with the growing demand for coke within the national fuel supplies, and taking into account the limited possibilities of meeting that demand, that necessary measures should be adopted in order to use coke and its derivatives more thriftily both in steelmaking and in other spheres of the national economy. It was stressed that new projects and maintenance work needed in the coke industry must bring about less air and water pollution, and all larger undertakings must take into account the needs of environmental protection and the protection of working conditions of those employed in coke plants.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY PUBLISHES PROTEST AGAINST PRC 'AGGRESSION'

LD221830 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Feb, PAP--In a statement for one of the leading Warsaw dailies, ZYCIE WARSAWY, Ryszard Tyrluk, deputy secretary-general of the All-Poland Peace Committee, said:

"Every aggression arouses horror and indignation. This aggression generates a wide wave of protest because it has been committed by Chinese troops against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, against the nation and the state that has become the symbol of heroic struggle for independence and national liberation.

"The aggression against Vietnam committed by the People's Republic of China is an escalation of expansionist and hegomonist strivings of the present Chinese leadership. It is a case of the extreme cynicism of Chinese leaders towards fundamental principles of the international law which they officially accepted and proclaimed for a long time to the world. They were preached by nobody else but by the late Premier Zhou Enlai who was recognized and fully rehabilitated by the present Chinese leadership. It was he who together with the Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru signed the Pancha Shila charter on June 28, 1954, as an expression of peaceful relations among the countries of Asia and the world. The first principle of the charter proclaims mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of states. The second principle declares mutual nonaggression.

"Today, we recall these principles to Chinese leaders because they brutally violated them. Peace movement activists in Poland are shocked and indignant at the Chinese aggression. In their protest they join the entire world peace movement and demand stopping the Chinese aggression at once. We demand peace for Vietnam", said Ryszard Tyrluk in conclusion.

PAP REVIEWS PRESS COMMENT ON PRC-SRV CONFLICT

LD201906 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Feb, PAP--Polish dailies devote a lot of attention to the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against brutal Chinese aggression and express support and full solidarity with friendly Vietnam.

The daily of the Polish Armed Forces, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, says that after the open and brutal aggression on Vietnam, Chinese hegemonists placed themselves on the list of aggressors, following the colonial French army and the American interventional forces.

It has to be recalled that Vietnam as well as Cambodia and Laos are charted by China as territories of the Great China. This is why the aim of Beijing's provocations towards Vietnam, irrespective of the imaginary pretexts, is an attempt to conquer or at least subordinate that country to itself.

The losses suffered by the aggressors during the first days of fighting testify to the heroism of soldiers of the Vietnamese Peoples Army. It is also an expression of the will of the Vietnamese nation to fight back the aggressors, Chinese hegemonists, with the same determination with which they repelled the imperialist aggressors.

In comparison with China Vietnam is undoubtedly a small country. The will of this heroic nation to fight against the invader is strengthened by the consciousness that it has tested and unfailing friends in the world among whom are the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries.

China's armed attack on Vietnam is a consequence and drastic conclusion of the expansionist policy pursued by Beijing's leadership, writes GLOS PRACY daily in a commentary "The World Condemns the Aggressors". Indignation against the aggressors and appeals for halting the fighting are being expressed the world over. This general condemnation of Chinese actions demonstrates how isolated are the Chinese leaders, the trade union daily stressed.

The Chinese aggression against Vietnam is aimed not only against that country and its allies, wrote another Warsaw paper, DZIENNIK LUDOWY. It was also an attempt at soaring the Asian neighbors and also means of replacing, mostly in the Southeastern Asia, the abandoned American penetration with the Chinese domination.

And thus the same world which some years ago sounded with the demand addressed to imperialism "Hands Off China" has to warn Beijing "Hands Off Vietnam". That is how the Maoist nationalism and chauvinism led the Chinese revolution astray, the paper emphasized.

Chinese aggression against Vietnam is also strongly condemned by the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE. Mounting the aggression, Beijing at one stroke firstly proved the righteousness and the need to renew a Soviet-Vietnamese alliance. Secondly it forced the United States to launch a protest and what is more important to think over the risk that is carried by an alliance with such an irresponsible partner. Thirdly it alarmed Japan, its new ally, and smaller Asian countries, with a tangible proof of China's hegemonist strivings in that part of the world. Fourthly, it trifled a chance [as received] to improve relations with India and finally it evoked opposition on the part of the so-called Eurocommunist parties, being so far in favoring mood towards China.

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH LUXEMBOURG, BELGIUM--Stanislaw Dlugosz, vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, has visited Luxembourg and Belgium for economic talks. In Luxembourg he discussed with foreign trade officials issues of cooperation between Polish and Luxembourg smaller enterprises in third markets and of metallurgical cooperation. A possible establishment of a branch of the Polish commercial bank was also discussed. In Belgium S. Dlugosz met with Minister of Foreign Trade H. de Bruyn to discuss current issues of Polish-Belgian economic and trade cooperation and the possibility for cooperation between small and medium enterprises of the two countries. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Feb 79 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING 27 FEBRUARY

AU271732 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 27 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

The Executive Political Committee discussed a report on the utilization of machines, equipment and installations in 1978. It assessed that the enterprises have concerned themselves with increasing machine, equipment and installation utilization, by using them more sensibly and reintroducing unused units in productive circulation, particularly in the second half of 1978. As a result of measures taken by the party-state leadership, the utilization indexes for 1978 are higher than those of previous years.

The Executive Political Committee also criticized a number of shortcomings and mistakes recorded last year in this field, particularly in utilizing transportation means, metallurgical and chemical installations and the agricultural technical base, something which had a negative impact on reducing production costs and increasing economic efficiency.

The Executive Political Committee asked the ministries and all economic units to take firm measures to eliminate shortcomings and to consistently see to it, with maximum exactingness, that the entire technological potential for assembly units is used. It also asked that greater attention be paid to better organizing production and work, smoothly supplying enterprises with raw materials and materials, training and improving the necessary manpower, strengthening discipline at the place of work, insuring spare parts and continuously improving the quality of repairs for machines, equipment and installations.

All productive units must take concrete steps toward continuously increasing the utilization level of all machines and equipment and toward commissioning all unused machines, equipment and installations.

Discussing the report on the evolution of prices and tariffs in 1978, the Executive Political Committee noted that they evolved as set out in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, namely under the limits envisaged by it. Compared with 1975, the 1978 index of retail prices and of tariffs for services to the population was 103.4 percent, compared with 103.7-104.3 percent envisaged by the 5-year plan for 1978. This proves that the steady development of all economic branches, the greater economic efficiency and the measures taken by the party-state leadership have insured price stability, a health monetary circulation and the consistent implementation of the program established by the 11th congress for continuously raising the people's living standard, which is the supreme goal of the entire socialist construction in our country.

The Executive Political Committee asked the ministries, economic enterprises and financial bodies to continue to persevere to improve the quality of products and services to the population, to expand the variety of goods and insure the best supplies of food and industrial products, thus fully observing the law on establishing and applying prices and tariffs.

The Executive Political Committee discussed and approved a draft decree on implementing certain provisions of the law of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work. The draft decree establishes remuneration levels for working personnel, the enrollment of workers in the newly created last qualification category and of foremen in the new category of main foreman-specialist, the remuneration of personnel in accordance with the fulfillment of plan indexes and other provisions.

The Executive Political Committee then adopted a decision on improving party guidance and control of the activity of security and militia bodies. The decision stresses the tasks incumbent upon county, municipal and town party committees to control and guide security and militia bodies and to carry out political-education work among all personnel of these fields in order to insure that they thoroughly acquaint themselves with and master the party-state domestic and foreign policy and strictly observe party decisions, socialist legality and the norms of ethics and equity. The decision points to the greater role devolving on local party bodies in raising the efficiency of security and militia bodies, so that they act in accordance with the country's laws and strictly see to it that the laws are applied and observed.

The Executive Political Committee also listened to a report on implementing the RCP Central Committee decision concerning letters from and audiences for the working people. It was stressed that activity in this field has improved during 1978, in the spirit of party decisions and of the principles of our socialist democracy, thus reflecting the ever stronger links between party and people. Many working people of all social categories turned to the party-state bodies and the party leadership and expressed full adherence to the party-state domestic and foreign policy as well as their determination to contribute to its implementation. In their letters and audiences the working people drew attention to a number of shortcomings in various fields and made concrete proposals to eliminate them and improve the activity.

The Executive Political Committee recommended that all central and local party-state bodies and organizations continue to act exactingly and perseveringly to apply the provisions of the law and decision on resolving the working people's proposals, applications, complaints and requests, which represent an important organizational and institutional framework for the broad manifestation of the working people's masses in socioeconomic life and for their active participation in running all fields of activity and the entire society.

During the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, presented a report on the friendly visit he paid together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 15-17 February 1979, at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Executive Political Committee fully endorsed and highly assessed the results of the new Romanian-Bulgarian summit, which again confirmed the fruitfulness of traditional friendly meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov as well as the decisive importance of these contacts for continuously strengthening fraternal solidarity and cooperation between our parties, countries and people, in their mutual interest and to the benefit of the overall cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The talks between the two party-state leaders, which proceeded in a working, comradely and cordial atmosphere, and the manifestations of esteem and affection for the high-ranking Romanian guests on the soil of neighboring and friendly Bulgaria, clearly pointed out the durability of Romanian-Bulgarian relations, which have deep historical roots and which have acquired ever broader dimensions and a new and ever richer content in the socialist years.

The Executive Political Committee expresses full satisfaction with the fact that, at the latest talks, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov reiterated the common determination to develop fruitful cooperation between the RCP and BCP, a key element for expanding friendship and cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria.

They also expressed the determination to continue to act to expand comprehensive relations between our countries, in the spirit of principles of equality, esteem, mutual respect and comradely assistance and on the basis of the 1970 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and the Romanian-Bulgarian declaration signed in 1977 in Sofia.

The Executive Political Committee expresses the conviction that the agreements reached on this occasion will contribute to developing comprehensive Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation, increasing production sharing and specialization and intensifying and diversifying mutual exchanges of goods and scientific-technological cooperation. Particular importance devolves on completing on time the big industrial projects jointly built by Romania and Bulgaria: The Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydropower plant, the Giurgiu-Ruse machine and equipment building enterprise, the Olefin plant and so forth.

It was stressed that the development and expansion of Romanian-Bulgarian economic and scientific-technological cooperation are in full accordance with the interests of both peoples and countries and also substantially contribute to enhancing the force and influence of socialism and to the cause of peace, cooperation and social progress in the world.

The Executive Political Committee also stressed the particular importance of exchanges of views between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov on topical international issues. It highly assessed the reiteration of the determination of Romania and Bulgaria to develop their active cooperation at the foreign level and to contribute, through common actions and efforts, to deepening the process of detente, establishing a climate of security and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and throughout the world, adopting concrete disarmament measures, establishing truly equitable interstate relations, building a new world economic order and attaining the ideals for freedom, independence, peace and progress of all nations. The two leaders also reiterated the determination of the RCP and BCP to contribute to the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and all revolutionary and democratic forces, in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

The Executive Political Committee unanimously approved the agreements and conclusions reached during the visit and during the talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov and established measures for their implementation and for the more intensive development of cooperation between the RCP and BCP and between our neighboring and friendly countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee also resolved a number of topical issues of party-state activity.

SCINTEIA REPORTS ON USSR ARMY ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Coman Cable to Ustinov

AU270750 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Minister of National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania Col Gen Ion Coman sent a congratulatory cable to D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Bucharest Embassy Reception

AU270800 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko gave a reception on Friday 23 February on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The reception was attended by Lt Gen Ion Hortopan, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council; Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Vasile Ionel; Dumitru Turcus, section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea, party-state aktivists, members of the leadership of the Romanian association for ties of friendship with the Soviet Union, generals and high-ranking officers, representatives of central institutions and mass organizations.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, military, air and naval attaches and other members of the diplomatic corps.

Memorial Wreaths

AU270805 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Wreaths were laid on 23 February at the monument of Soviet heroes in Bucharest on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

A wreath was also laid on behalf of the Soviet Embassy in Bucharest.

The ceremony was attended by Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council; Ion Bucur, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, generals, high-ranking officers, and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko, Maj Gen A.M. Kuchumov, USSR military, air and naval attache to our country, and members of the embassy staff.

Military attaches accredited to Bucharest were also present.

Wreaths were laid the same day at the monuments and cemeteries of Soviet soldiers at Jilava, Herastrau and other Romanian localities.

DPRK DELEGATION ARRIVES, WILL DISCUSS RADIO, TV COOPERATION

AU280905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0807 GMT 28 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/2/1979--A delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, led by Kim Si-hak, president of the committee, member of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea, arrived in Bucharest. The delegation will discuss problems concerning the collaboration with the Romanian radiotelevision.

MEMO ON SCIENCE COOPERATION SIGNED WITH U.S. FOUNDATION

ID272245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 27 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/2/1979--A memorandum on scientific and technological cooperation between the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania and the National Foundation of Sciences of the U.S.A. for three years was signed in Bucharest on February 27. The document stipulates the development and diversification of the actions of technical and scientific cooperation domains of common interest joint research-development programmes, working group per priority problems, exchanges of technical and scientific materials and results and others.

The memorandum was signed by Iosif Tripsa, vice-chairman of the N.O.S.T. Council, and Dr. Harvey Averch, assistent director of the foundation.

The delegation of the National Foundation of Sciences of the U.S.A., led by Dr. Harvey Averch, that visited Romania, was received by Ion Ursu, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology. The common wish was expressed to further develop the scientific and technological cooperation between Romania and the U.S.A.

The members of the U.S. delegation also had interviews with representatives of Romanian ministries and central institutions and saw round research-development institutes of Bucharest.

REPORT ON TALKS BETWEEN ALGERIAN PRESIDENT, DASCALESCU

ID262338 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2002 GMT 26 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Algiers, AGERPRES, 26/2/1979--The president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Chadli Bendjedid, secretary-general of the National Liberation Front (FIN), received on February 26 Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The Algerian head of state was conveyed cordial congratulations from President Nicolae Ceausescu on his being elected to that office, as well as friendly greetings and best wishes of success in fulfulling the mandate he was invested with.

Warmly thanking, President Chadli Bendjedid expressed his admiration for the personality of President Nicolae Ceausescu and for the policy he promotes. The Algerian head of state pointed to the wish of his country that the relations of cooperation and friendship between Romania and Algeria acquire ever richer content and broader dimensions, in the interest of the two peoples, of their welfare and prosperity, of the general cause of social progress, collaboration, security and peace among all peoples. President Bendjedid declared for the expansion of top-level contacts between the two countries, between the national liberation front of Algeria and the Romanian Communist Party.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly ambience.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO 17TH IRISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU241527 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0943 GMT 24 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/2/1979--The CC of the RCP addressed a message to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Ireland, reading that the communists, the working people of Romania follow with feelings of friendship and solidarity the activity carried out by the Communist Party of Ireland for the promotion of the interests of the working class, for the elimination of any form of oppression, for the assertion of each people's right to develop free and independent, for democracy, progress and a better life.

Your congress takes place at a moment when the peoples' struggle for peace, collaboration and detente, for the democratization of international relations, for the development of equal cooperation among states, against all forms of domination, outside pressure and interference in home affairs is asserting ever more strongly in international life. Likewise, the contradictions in international life are sharpening as the world crisis prolongs, the serious difficulties arisen in the process of detente, the intensifying tendencies of redividing the world into zones of influence, the arms race and the occurrence of new types of mass destruction weapons, the manifestation, under various forms, of the policy of strength, the states of tension and the occurrence of new conflicts generate new perils and threats to peace and security.

In these conditions, the message further reads, it is imperative to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation, on a national and international plane, of all the working-class, democratic and progressive forces, to stimulate the effective translation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions into life, to intensify the struggle for a passage to adopting military disengagement and disarmament measures.

As far as the Romanian Communist Party is concerned, by carrying into effect the decisions of the eleventh congress, [this] strengthens and diversifies the relations of friendship and internationalist solidarity with all communist and workers' parties, develops collaboration with the socialist and, social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere.

In this spirit, we wish to express satisfaction at the upward course of the fraternal relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Ireland, grounded on equal rights, observence of the principles of independence and non-interference in internal affairs, of the right of each party to work out its policy, revolutionary tactics and strategy according to the historical, national and social conditions in its own country.

We have the conviction, the message reads in conclusion, that the development of mutual cooperation between our parties will serve the interests of consolidating the friendship between our peoples, the cause of collaboration, detente, security and peace in Europe and the world over.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT ROMANIA 5-8 MARCH

AU261356 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1115 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/2/1979--On invitation by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, [Norwegian Foreign Minister] Knut Frydenlund will visit Romania over March 5-8, 1979.

IRAN'S BAZARGAN THANKS MANESCU FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU261507 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received a cable from Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Islamic Provisional Revolutionary Government of Iran, in which the latter expressed thanks for the congratulations conveyed to him on the occasion of his appointment to that post.

The cable reads: I greatly appreciate your gesture, and I share the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will further develop, in the mutual interests of the two peoples.

LUMEA ARTICLE OPPOSES SUPRANATIONAL AUTHORITY

AU270945 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 9 22 Feb 79 pp 20, 21 AU

[I. Madosa: "Independence--the Indispensable Premise for Genuine and Authentic International Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] In solving the complex problems of current international life, states must participate as independent and sovereign entities with their own will, recognized under the norms and principles of international law. This is even more important now, in view of attempts to revive imperialist trends by launching or reinstating certain profoundly anachronistic theories on the alleged incompatibility between the development of relations of international cooperation and the assertion of the individual states with their independent and sovereign prerogatives. Proceeding from such considerations as the so-called "internationalization of the production," "limited framework" of national economies, and so forth, these theories claim that to maintain intact the sovereign prerogatives of the states would block the development of the production forces and raise obstacles to the entire world cooperation. From this to asserting that national independence is incompatible with international law, or that a state can only secure genuine "defense" only within a military bloc, there is only one step. Thus, it is claimed that given this situation, supranational bodies and ceding certain attributes and prerogatives of sovereignty are to be preferred. However, in its entire development, the contemporary world shows that the nation and the sovereign national state continue to fulfill a progressive historical role in mankind's development. Through their basic attributes, the nation and the national state will continue to play a very important role in society for a long time to come, in the struggle against imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, in eradicating the old relations of inequality, and in resettling international relations on new and democratic bases of full equality and national and social justice. On all continents--and especially in the developing countries--the establishment of nations, of independent national states, is an objective requirement and a decisive factor of socioeconomic progress. In the last analysis, tendencies to interfere with the national states through the establishment of supranational bodies constitute a new form of the desire to dominate other peoples. Mankind's historical experience shows that a sound international cooperation can only be achieved on the basis of equality among the nations and states, and respect for each people's independence and sovereignty. "Safeguarding independence and sovereignty," the RCP program states, "is an integral part of the struggle against the imperialist policy, against class domination and oppression, and for revolutionary changes in society, for the social liberation of the working masses, and for establishing a new social order."

Facts have demonstrated that precisely when people are robbed of some of their sovereign prerogatives, they cease to be free and their independent socioeconomic development is jeopardized. One could actually ask: Once independence and cooperation and participation in international exchanges of material and cultural assets and in the international division of labor are seen as contradictory or paradoxical notions, and once the states agree to renounce their sovereign prerogatives, ceding some of their independence, who is left to cooperate?

This is evidently a rhetorical question because no one, no state is prepared to alienate, of its own free will, its own prerogatives in favor of interests opposed to its own development. The trend in international events conclusively shows that the guarantee of a good international coexistence, of the elimination of sources of tension, conflict and animosity, and the premise for a genuine and authentic cooperation resides precisely in respect by all for each people's sacred right to decide independently on the nature and forms of relations with the other states, and on all its domestic and international activities. This is why it can be said that independence and sovereignty are a sine qua non of cooperation. The participation of a state in international life, in solving mankind's complex problems are directly proportional to the observance of its basic options, and of its national independence and sovereignty.

Participation in the international division of labor and in international exchanges of material and cultural assets is a basic concern for Romania. Harmoniously blending its own efforts with the fruits of a broad international cooperation, our country aims at fulfilling important goals in its own development, and at the same time, is making a greatly appreciated contribution to solving mankind's complex problems, to the struggle for a new economic order, and for extensively democratizing interstate relations. The process of assertion of these goals demonstrates that independence and cooperation are compatible, complementary notions, and that the peaceful development of the contemporary world itself depends on the strict observance of these concepts, in every circumstance.

BRIEFS

NEW SHIPS--Bucharest, AGERPRES 26.2/1979--Recently, the Romanian fleet was endowed with the 5,000 dwt oil tanker "Chimpex 2", built at the shipyard in Drobeta-Turnu Severin. 129 m long and 18.6 m wide, and having a tensile force that allows an 11 knots per hour average speed, the ship is among the largest ones built at the Romanian shipyards. The "Falciu" 8,700 dwt ore carrier and the 15,000 dwt cargo boat for multiple purposes were recently launched from the Galati shipyard. Five 3,600 cu.m. per hour dredgers designed for the hydro-technical buildings at the Danube-Black Sea canal were also delivered to their beneficiaries; another achievement of the shipbuilders in Vraila is the "Sulina" 4,500 dwt cargo boat, which is now tested at sea. The new shipyard in Tulcea, still under construction, built a first ship: a barge of 2,000 tons capacity for river transport. The ship is 76 m long and 11 m wide and may sail the Danube with the help of a tug. [Bucharest AGREPRES in English 1120 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU]

SHIP MOVEMENTS--The Romanian vessel "TG. Lapus", with a capacity of 18,200 dwt left on its maiden voyage for Casablanca, where it will take on phosphates. The 7,500 dwt "Satu Mare" is now preparing to leave for New York, New Orleans and Houston with rolled goods. Currently, 70 Romanian vessels are cruising the seas and oceans. Recently, Navrom received a new vessel-the 7,500 dwt cargoboat "Filaret", the first to be commissioned this year for the commercial fleet. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Feb 79 p 5 AU]

ITALIAN CONVENTION RATIFICATION--The instruments of ratification were exchanged at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the "convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Italian Republic on avoiding double taxation of income and assets, and preventing tax evasion," and for the "agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Italian Republic on mutual promotion and guarantee of capital investments", signed in Bucharest on 14 January 1977. The instruments of ratification were exchanged by Romanian Ambassador to Italy Ion Margineanu, and Luciano Radi, under secretary of state at the Italian Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Feb 79 p 6 AU]

TANJUG CITES RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON PRC-SRV NEGOTIATIONS

LD271434 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

["China Proposes Negotiations"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 27, (TANJUG)--China has again proposed to Vietnam that urgent negotiations be undertaken with a view to establishing peace on their common border. "The border conflict between China and Vietnam can be settled only by means of negotiations between the two sides. No other ways exist," this morning's editorial in China's RENMIN RIBAO states.

China's initial proposal on negotiations was rejected by Vietnam on the grounds that negotiations are out of the question as long as Chinese troops remain on Vietnamese territory. Although China does not link the withdrawal of its troops to the beginning of negotiations, it is believed that an agreement to the negotiations in principle by Vietnam would step up the withdrawal of Chinese troops. Whether Vietnam's response will be affirmative remains uncertain however.

The RENMIN RIBAO editorial reiterates the Chinese position whereby its troops will withdraw from Vietnam once the Vietnamese aggressor is driven back as far as necessary.

PRC ASSUMES 'CALCULATED RISK' IN SRV, CONSIDERS USSR ACTION

AU271600 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1468 25 Feb 79 pp 44-45 AU

[POLITIKA correspondent Dragoslav Rancic special report for NIN from Beijing: "Calculated Risk"]

[Excerpt] Chairman [as published] Deng Xiaoping, in a conversation with a high foreign official, has said that China believes that the Soviet reaction to the Chinese operations in Vietnam will be limited to the political and propaganda fields and will not become military revenge which, the Chinese estimate, would be very risky. The Chinese action was planned as limited both in duration and military penetration. The Chinese action was also planned as a "defensive" action aimed at "punishing" the Vietnamese and "teaching them a lesson," the Chinese vice premier and party deputy chairman pointed out.

As has been repeatedly stated by authoritative Chinese officials, China does not want a long war nor did it desire this war but it had no alternative. As is claimed here, if China failed to act as it did, an impression would have been created that China is weak. But, regarding the rationality of the action, which is frequently questioned abroad, China has unwillingly embarked on an offensive--after a long period of hesitation and warnings to the Vietnamese--but China has also assumed a calculated risk.

Although it was presumed at the beginning of the offensive that China was forced to make its move by events in Kampuchea and by an increased Soviet presence in Southeast Asia, the Chinese soon emphasized in their talks with foreign diplomats and correspondents that the war is a strictly bilateral matter.

In this connection, it is added that China is ready to implement what it had pledged and to withdraw as soon as the military tasks (which are unstated) will be fulfilled. It does not necessarily base this withdrawal on a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea, although it would like to see this, or on Hanoi's agreement to hold peace talks (even though this was proposed in the first official announcement).

As the authorized circles here claim, the Chinese leadership examined the possibility for Soviet moves in this situation, that is, more precisely, the Chinese leadership examined this possibility before launching the offensive. It excluded the possibility of a direct Chinese-Soviet conflict along the world's longest border on the assumption that the Soviet Union has no reason to become militarily engaged since China had not provoked it.

This basic appraisal is not accepted as absolutely valid and defense security measures are being implemented in China's northern and western border provinces, that is, Xinjiang Uygur, Heilongjiang and Nei Mongol. Although, according to Chinese assurances, no special offensive actions have been observed so far on the Soviet side of the border, a part of the population of border regions has been moved up to 30 kilometers into the interior of the country and Beijing University students have been told that it is better to be prepared for any event and that "a possible Soviet invasion should not be excluded."

It is not known how short the intervention, which had been announced as short and limited, will be. Its outcome, too, is not known at this time.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS THAILAND FOR BURMA

LD272228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, February 2, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav economic delegation headed by Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar left here today for Rangoon on a visit to Burma.

During its 4-day stay in Bangkok the delegation had talks here with the Thai Government representatives on the promotion of economic relations between the two countries.

At the end of the talks, described by both sides as very useful and successful, Yugoslavia and Thailand signed their first trade agreement. The two sides recognized each other the most-favoured-nation treatment in mutual trade.

TANJUG SURVEYS YEMENI 'DUEL,' SUPERPOWER RIVALRY

LD271832 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, February 27, (TANJUG)--Two Yemens, next-door neighbours on an already disturbed Arabian Peninsula, go on with fighting a fierce duel in which the "germs" of dangerous rivalry between the two superpowers are hidden.

Although they do not overlook the fact that relations between two Yemens are burdened with colonial heritage on account of which a several-year-long bloody civil war was fought at the time between Yemenis and even among other Arabs, the majority of Arab and other political observers here consider that the going-on war conflict should also be seen in the light of the dramatic turnabout in Iran, i.e., in the light of the superpowers' growing interest in the "oil gulf".

After visiting the Middle East recently, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is "sabre-rattling" these days, laying emphasis on Washington's wish to reinforce its military presence in the Middle East.

At least when it comes to San'a', Brown has already promised deliveries of Phantoms and other armament to the Yemen Arab Republic totalling almost 200 million dollars (this bill should be paid by the court in Riyadh), while coming out in favor of--like Kissinger at the time--a "U.S. military umbrella" over the oil gulf.

The Aden regime has been enjoying for an already long time now various support and aid from the Soviet Union and some other Warsaw treaty countries. The Lebanese progressive weekly AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI makes it known in its latest issue, just on sale, that the head of the regime, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, is reported to be making ready to visit Moscow soon "for the purpose of concluding an agreement on friendship and cooperation."

When having in mind what plans the superpowers have for this strategic region of the world, then it is absolutely clear why the conflict between two Yemens has taken on so serious dimensions, the commentator of the MIDDLE EAST REPORTER claims today.

Several nonaligned Arab countries almost daily lay stress on the necessity of putting an end to the war conflict without any delay and of solving all its problems by way of dialogue, i.e., peacefully. Individual Arab and other political commentators particularly point to threats hidden behind the attempt to divide the Arabs along the bloc lines and, therefore, place emphasis on the exceptional importance of a renewal of Arab solidarity and unity.

Encouraging is the fact that Aden and San'a' have again pronounced themselves that their conflict be settled within the Arab League, but a trouble for the moment lies in not (?being) much easy to fix a place and date for a gathering like this.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES INDIAN ENVOY, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD271722 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 27 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Indian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Natarajan Krishnan talked here today on Yugoslav-Indian cooperation, current issues of the non-alignment [as received] and the developments in Southeast Asia.

Vrhovec also acquainted the Indian ambassador with the results of President Tito's recent Middle East tour.

GREEK CP DELEGATION VISITS ZAGREB, ADDRESSED BY PLANINC

LD271900 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, February 27 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior) headed by the party's first secretary, Charalambos Drakopoulos, met here today with the representatives of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia.

President of the LCC Central Committee Milka Planinc informed members of the delegation about the activities of the League of Communists in this Yugoslav constituent republic.

TITO RECEIVES MIKULIC FOR TALKS ON COMING LCY SESSIONS

ID271956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1806 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Split--Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and president of the LCY, today received Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, who informed him of current activities in the LCY. Also discussed in the talks between Tito and Branco Mikulic were the coming sessions of the Central Committee and Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY.

ZARKOVIC SPEAKS ON TITO'S PLANS FOR COLLECTIVE WORK, MANAGEMENT

ID271834 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1706 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 27 (TANJUG)--President Tito's initiative on collective work and management in the League of Communists and society, which met with great response in Yugoslavia, has begun being put into effect at different levels.

Involved here is the introduction of the one-year term of office for presidency, i.e. chairmanship--as already implemented in the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia--and a number of other measures along the lines of socializing political decision-making.

Speaking on this matter at a press conference here today, member of the LCY CC Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic described these measures as "reflecting the full development of socio-economic relations of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia, making it possible for its society to rest and function increasingly on the initiative and self-management role of the working people, not the strength and role of the state apparatus and influence of individuals or forums."

In carrying out these jobs, we do not start from nothing, Zarkovic emphasized. He recalled the "rich experience from party work in the prewar, wartime and postwar periods" and explained that being elaborated now was "a highly important principle which emanates from the essence of our self-management relations of production and our political system."

About to be introduced now, Zarkovic said, is the one-year term of office for presidents, that is, chairman "in the organs and organizations from the commune to the federation."

This will be put into effect gradually "in order to make it possible for these organs and bodies to constitute themselves in the new way for the next terms of office."

Vidoje Zarkovic noted the danger of the drive being taken formalistically. Pointing to the essence of President Tito's initiative, he emphasized that the Yugoslav president "sees and initiates implementation of the principle of collective work and decision-making by changing the methods of work and organization of the leading bodies and organs and introducing the one-year term of office for presidency, that is, chairmanship--as part of the overall processes in the struggle for self-management and self-management democracy."

In this context he stressed in particular the need for determined struggle for workers' control over the results of their works, for development of the economic system of pooling labour and resources under the control of workers and for fuller implementation of the delegation system.

SAWPY APPOINTS FEDERAL CONFERENCE SECTION SECRETARIES

AU262239 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[Boxed portion of a report on a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium--presumably held on 22 February in Belgrade]

[Text] The session adopted a decree on appointing secretaries of the sections of the SAWPY federal conference:

The new secretaries are: Mirko Rogosic of the section for sociopolitical relations; Ivan Lapajne of the section for socioeconomic trends and development policy; Vojislav Popovic of the section for the development of the SAWP; Radenko Stanic of the section for socioeconomic relations in agriculture and in the countryside; Radoje Rusic of the section for general questions of the standard of living of society; Zivko Noveski of the section for education, science and culture; Cvetko Karanovic of the section for health and social policy; and Zdravko Colic of the section for information and public opinion.

The Presidium also adopted a decree on organizing the professional services of the federal conference.

BAKOCEVIC: SFRY WANTS PEOPLE INVOLVED IN FOREIGN POLICY

LD261440 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, February 26, (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's foreign policy has never been nor can it ever be the monopoly of narrow circles or centres. Large-scale socialization of policy-making at both the internal and international levels--implying the broadest possible participation of people--is in the nature of the Yugoslav system of socialist self-management.

This was stated at today's session in Belgrade of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance, the largest socio-political organization in Yugoslavia.

Foreign policy of Yugoslavia stems from the country's socialist, self-management identity, member of the Alliance's Presidency Secretariat Aleksandar Bakocevic said at the session. This policy is turned towards the strengthening of peace and active cooperation and opposed to all forms of oppression and subjugation, imperialism, colonialism or hegemonism in relations among states.

Yugoslavia has long since discarded the thesis claiming that "ordinary man is not mature enough to engage in foreign affairs," Bakocevic said.

Hence the Socialist Alliance sees the process of self-management socialization and democratization of foreign policy as a responsible (?political) task.

Yugoslavia's foreign policy has become the concern of all Yugoslavs. A united foreign policy is being shaped and implemented within the Yugoslav federation, on the basis of the community of interests and responsibilities--equitable and permanent adjusted--of all its constituent republics and provinces.

Significant results have been achieved in socializing this policy, the session was told. It concluded that the Socialist Alliance is facing the task of activating all citizens through its communal and local organizations.

The policy of Yugoslavia is one of opening its borders, not protecting them physically, the session was told. Yugoslavia's democratic society is establishing increasingly richer links with the world thus implementing the constitutional principle stating that it is also an open society. The policy of openness towards the world has made Yugoslavia a country with the most liberal system of international communication today. The number of border crossings recorded in both directions annually exceeds [figure indistinct] million.

In its relations with neighbouring countries, Yugoslavia pursues a policy of developing good-neighbourly, friendly relations, the session was told.

The Socialist Alliance strives for further expansion of cooperation with Albania, because this doubtless is in the interest of both sides.

The Yugoslavs see the latest repetition of Bulgaria's known positions denying the existence of the Macedonian nation as an encroachment upon the integrity of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslavs are convinced that these propaganda moves will go bankrupt, because the truth that the Macedonian nation has found its own road of national liberation and social emancipation is well known throughout the world, and, for that matter, also in Bulgaria, it was pointed out at today's session of the federal conference of the Socialist Alliance.

As far as the role and influence of the non-aligned movement are concerned, the session was told that the movement has established its reputation as a protagonist of the struggle for the broadest possible democratization of international political and economic relations.

The non-aligned are striving for such changes in the present-day world as would in the course of time, make the existence of military and political blocs superfluous and absurd, and make it impossible for the old or new forms of dependence, economic or political, to be forced on peoples.

SAWPY CONFERENCE SPEAKERS DENOUNCE NEIGHBORS' POLICIES

Albanian Attacks Scored

AU261952 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU

[Report on speech by Azem Zulficari (not further identified) at the session of the SAWPY federal conference on 26 February]

[Text] Azem Zulficari devoted a large part of his speech to the relations with the neighbors with a special reference to the relations with Albania.

[Zulficari--begin recording] The gross attacks on Yugoslavia by the most responsible leaders of Albania under the slogan of an ideological struggle against revisionists, negating the basic values of our society, do not lead to a policy of good-neighborly relations. The patronizing attitude toward the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, the assertion that the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia is allegedly discriminated against, impugning of the Yugoslav self-managing system and other things cannot be interpreted in any other way but as interference in our internal affairs. On the other hand, such behavior objectively aids those forces which do not wish Albania well, either. [end recording]

Bulgarian Aims Questioned

AU261955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU

[Report on speech by Zika Radojlovic (not further identified) at the session of the SAWPY federal conference on 26 February]

[Text] Zika Radojlovic devoted the greater part of his speech to the strengthening of the role of the working people in the building of a unified foreign policy of our country.

He spoke in particular on relations with neighboring Bulgaria and said in this connection:

[Radojlovic--begin recording] In the well-known memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva, who had been well known to our public from the times of the Cominformist campaign against Yugoslavia, the political leadership of Bulgaria this time quite openly came out with a position which negates not only the existence of the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria but also the existence of the Macedonian nation in general as (?Comrade Vance said).

Instructed by their experience of the not very distant past, our people quite justifiably ask whether the latest policy of Bulgaria against Yugoslavia is not an advance sign of something else. Therefore I feel compelled to repeat once again the position known to all the world to the effect that anybody who has dishonest intentions toward any people or nationality of Yugoslavia must reckon with the resolute readiness of all our peoples and nationalities to defend by all means the independence, territorial integrity and vital interests of Yugoslavia and each people and nationality separately. [end recording]

KURTOVIC ADDRESSES SAWPY ON NONALINEMENT, MEDIA

LD271832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Today's session of the SAWPY federal conference was wound up by Todo Kurtovic, who chaired the meeting. In so doing, he made a few observations in connection with the drafting of the conclusions on the role of the socialist alliance in the socialization of foreign policy and international activity of Yugoslavia.

Among other things, Kurtovic said that "peace is indivisible, regardless of where it is violated. World peace in which every man and every nation is vitally interested is being violated. Along this line we can by no means accept wars and solutions of problems resorted to by arms, that is to say, solutions which are contrary to peaceful solutions of conflicts among individual countries." Todo Kurtovic also said that "our people are aware that we fight for ourselves and for our peace, wherever peace in the world is violated. We cannot accept the thesis that a war is far away from our borders and that for that reason we need not pay attention. Anything that has violated peace is not far away and can have repercussions in the present-day conditions unless there is all-round struggle against it. Therefore, we are prepared to involve ourselves along this line, and we are involved and our actions, as can be seen, are calculated primarily to find creative solutions, and to activate nonalined countries and other previously tested means which in the past 30 postwar years have shown good results. However, at the same time we are equally ready to activate at all times our defenses. Our people are particularly ready to do so because they have something to defend. Quite understandably, the country and the people who are prepared to defend themselves are never abandoned by their allies; it is always easy to find allies.

"I have already recalled that everything that represents nonalinement is undoubtedly our ally. Nonalinement is a way out in preventing war conflict. Nonalinement is creative. Nonalinement is the negation of everything that confronts the countries and the peoples, that negates independence, freedom and autonomy of individual countries.

"To be sure, along this line the Socialist Alliance is interested--because it interests our every worker--in everything that is being undertaken in connection with the results to be attained at the coming meeting or, to be more accurate, at the meetings of the nonalined countries. The entire nonalined movement, both earlier and now, as a movement is progressing," Kurtovic stressed. He stressed that nonalinement "never has been nor ever would be anybody's reserve." Among other things, Kurtovic said that "momentary pressures have never forced us to abandon what is lasting and firm in our policy. On the other hand, this has helped our worldwide reputation, helped us to have so many friends in the world. Therefore, irrespective of the extent of the pressure on nonalinement, it will not make us hesitate to persist in it."

Speaking of the role of the information media, Kurtovic said that "press and public opinion are becoming of paramount importance. Accordingly the Socialist Alliance must organize itself so as to be able to meet this task."

"To be sure, when our press is involved it must be said that we have a sound and good press which informs our people well, but from time to time something which is not our policy finds its way into some of our papers, to be more accurate, into some of its headlines. Admittedly, these are individual excesses, but on this occasion too we must say that we were not responsible for these things and that we will not be so.

"However, in my view, yet another conclusion is to be drawn from this: Are we organized sufficiently to help our press at the present time? In my view we are not, and we have not included this sector in our system on a comprehensive basis." In this context Todo Kurtovic said that he thought that bodies should be set up soon in the Socialist Alliance to include "directly here at the federal level--to give an example--the secretariat of foreign affairs, organs of the Central Committee and of the Presidium and others, because they can meet on a daily basis and help the press when press cadres and the cadres concerned with these matters can daily discuss these questions. The situation is similar as far as public opinion is concerned. In my view we must attain this in a more comprehensive way and faster. We have some organs which were intended to do this, but which are not that in terms of their method of work," he said.

"I should also like to say that some of our organs are increasingly hesitant concerning legislation in this area," Todo Kurtovic said in conclusion. "We require a law on the system prevailing in this area, which will clearly and legally enable us to do what was agreed at the 11th LCY Congress. Comrade Tito placed special emphasis on the fact that he saw the socialization of the press within the context of the Socialist Alliance. A way now has to be found how to realize this; in my view we must concern ourselves with it."

The session is to resume tomorrow morning.

SLOVENE OFFICIAL VISITS AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR, ADDRESSES SOCIETY

LD280002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2052 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Vienna--Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky received Bojan Lubej, chairman of the foreign policy committee of the Slovene assembly, this afternoon. They discussed international and bilateral questions. This morning Bojan Lubej met with Dr Willibald Pahr, minister for foreign affairs. They mainly discussed bilateral questions, with particular reference to open problems. Lubej also visited with Luptowits, chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Policy Committee.

Bojan Lubej came to Austria at the invitation of the Austrian Society for Foreign Policy and International Relations. He spoke to the society's members this evening about the role of the republics and provinces in the formation and implementation of the SFRY's international relations. Lubej expounded on the basic characteristics of self-management and nonalinement as the basic foundations upon which Yugoslav domestic and foreign policy rests.

He stressed that Yugoslavia is an open society which strives to make its borders a constructive factor of cooperation and mutual understanding. Yugoslavia also devotes full attention to the development of its relations with neighboring Austria in economic, cultural and other spheres and in cooperation in the border areas. According to Lubej, there live in the border territories national minorities which Yugoslavia sees as linking and bringing closer together neighboring peoples and cultures. National groups may have the function of intermediaries if they enjoy equal rights in the society in which they live, if their internationally recognized rights are respected, if the majority people create the necessary conditions for the existence and development of minorities; this means that national groups are free of the fear of assimilation and can live in full national liberty. The only judge of the conditions under which they live are the national minorities themselves. This principle is the testing stone both for our state community and also for our neighbors, Lubej stressed, going into detail about the position of the nationalities in Yugoslavia.

Comment on SRV-PRC Conflict

AU271250 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1148 GMT 27 Feb 79 AU

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi interview with Bojan Lubej, chairman of the Foreign Political Committee of the SFRY Republic of Slovenia in Vienna on 27 February--recorded, in German]

[Summary] [Announcer] "Today the top-level Slovene politician Bojan Lubej, chairman of the SFRY Republic of Slovenia Foreign Political Committee, is in Vienna. Today he will meet President Kirchschlaeger, Chancellor Kreisky and Foreign Minister Pahr, and this evening he will give a lecture at the Society for Foreign Politics--possibly an indication of a new, improved climate between the neighbors Yugoslavia and Austria." Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi interviewed the guest from Yugoslavia:

[Question] Do you share the general impression prevailing here that relations between our two countries have somewhat improved again since the controversy over the Slovene minority question?

[Answer] I must say that, in our opinion, these relations are indeed improving. As you know, we have always been interested in a positive development of our relations with Austria, and if there have been difficulties at times it was certainly not our intention and not our fault. I feel I can agree with you that things have improved lately--the dialog between the minority and the authorities has been resumed, there have been several agreements, and thus we hope that the unresolved questions will also be solved in the future.

[Question] Yugoslavia has adopted a rather self-willed position on the Sino-Vietnamese conflict. Do you actually fear that the country might face some difficulties from the USSR as a result?

[Answer] "As you know, we are firmly convinced that the policy of nonalinement constitutes a realistic alternative to the present international situation.

"We are endeavoring to reaffirm all principles of nonalinement and our position is absolutely clear: We are striving everywhere for equal rights of the nations, for sovereignty, and we demand everywhere that hostilities be discontinued, that the armies withdraw to their own territory, and that the existing problems be solved through peaceful negotiations. We are naturally concerned over this development, but we confidently hope that reason will assert itself after all and that the situation will calm down again..."

MARKOVIC 'ABSENT FROM WORK FOR HEALTH REASONS'

AU271252 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Feb 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 25 February--The Office of the President of the SFRY Assembly has announced that the assembly's president Dragoslav Markovic will be absent from work for a short time for health reasons.

FEDERAL CHAMBER GRANTS LOAN TO KOSOVO

LD271754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today adopted on an emergency basis a law providing for a loan of 150 million dinars to Kosovo from the funds of the permanent federal budget reserve. These resources will be used to finance joint services in Kosovo as the province is unable--due to financial difficulties--to carry out the functions and obligations established by the constitution on the strength of its own budget.

MINIC ADDRESSES PRESIDIUM OF SERBIAN MUNICIPALITIES COMMUNITY

LD272128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1908 GMT 27 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Federal Council for International Relations, spoke today at a session of the Presidium of the community of Serbian municipalities about a number of topical international problems and about the bilateral relations which our country has with neighboring countries in particular. In conversation with the presidents of the assemblies of the Serbian municipalities, Minic dwelled in particular on topical events in Southeast Asia and in other hotbeds of crisis in the world, and also on current issues and the role of the nonalined movement and the development of international relations.

SLOVENIAN ASSEMBLY ENDORSES CHANGES IN SOCIAL PLAN

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[Text] Ljubljana--The assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia today adopted the proposal on amendments and additions to the agreement on the bases of the Slovenian social plan up to 1980. It, thereby, authorized the republican Executive Council to sign this document. The agreement on amendments and additions to the republic's medium-term social plan is to be adopted in the middle of this year.

The amendments and additions to the current medium-term plan for the republic involve the effort to exercise complete control over the conditions and directions of social reproduction. Repeated analyses of the results have established--in the words of Joze Zakonjsek, chairman of the republican Committee for Planning and the information system--that there are lags in planned investment in areas which are of particular social importance. Also, organizations of associated labor have registered a fall in accumulation; the economy is increasingly dependent upon banking capital.

The proposed amendments, therefore, reorientate material obligations thereby reducing the volume of production of steel, (?prefabricated housing) and raw materials; the capacities of refineries are increased, as are a number of projects involving the basic chemical industry and power engineering. Zakonjsek stressed that these changes would have comparatively little influence until 1980 on the structure and particularly on the volume of production, since the proposed projects would be activated only in the coming medium-term plan for the republic's development. However, amendments involving the coming 1981-1985, medium-term plan during which a large number of very important projects in the republic will be activated, will have a more perceptible influence on the structure of production.

According to Zakonjsek, assessments indicate that the proposed amendments and additions will result in a positive balance of payments.

The proposed amendments would increase planned investment in basic funds by 1.97 billion dinars, or 2.3 percent.

In Zakonjsek's opinion, all participants in the agreement on the bases of the social plan who do not realize their obligations from this document should, when analyzing their final accounts, restudy the reasons for the failure to fulfill commitments, define the conditions for implementation of their plans in this period and should propose amendments and additions to the agreements. The republican institute for the plan will assess all proposals during the month of May. It will set in motion the necessary amendments through a committee of participants in the agreement. On these bases it must finally be possible to insure consistent implementation of the new system of self-managing social planning as an effective instrument of workers' control over all forms of association of labor and resources.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MOZAMBIQUE--Maputo--Zeljko Jeglic, the new Yugoslav ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique, has presented the copies of his letters of credence to Joaquim Chissano, that country's minister of foreign affairs. The interest of the two friendly and nonalined countries in the realization of varied opportunities for all-round cooperation in various areas, especially in the economy, was stressed during the cordial conversation then conducted. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN--Tokyo, February 26 (TANJUG)--Emperor Hirohito of Japan has expressed satisfaction over the good relations existing between Yugoslavia and Japan, as well as his conviction that these relations will continue to develop comprehensively. Emperor Hirohito said this in a conversation with the newly-appointed Yugoslav ambassador to Japan, Selmo Hasimbegovic, who presented his letters of credence. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1349 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD]